TERMS

THE DAILY REPUBLIC will be furnished by carriers to subscribers in Washington and its vicinity

To mail subscribers, per annum..... \$5 00 Advertisements inserted at the lowest rates.

OFFICE OF THE REPUBLIC. NINTH STREET,

NEAR PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Navy Agent's Office THE FOLLOWING INSTRUCTIONS having THE FOLLOWING INSTRUCTIONS having been issued for my guidance in the liquidation of claims for extra pay under the acts of August 31, 1852, and March 3, 1853, none can be paid by this office unless they meet to the forms and requirements specified in the instructions below. Claims will not be paid immediately upon their presentation, but will be placed upon the files with others of the same description, to be taken up and acted upon in the order of the dutes of their authentication. Agents and claimants will be promptly informed by letter of the action of this office.

A. G. ALLEN, Navy Agent.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
SECOND COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
July 9, 1853.

Sia: The duty of paying the claims for extra
compensation, authorized by the acts of August
31, 1852, and March 3, 1853, to persons engaged
in the naval service upon the coast of California
and Mexico, in the Pacific ocean, during the Mexican war and subsequently thereto, having been
devolved upon you, the following revised instructions, designed for the prevention of frauds, are
prescribed for your guidance in all cases authorticated after the 25th instant.

As the statements of claimants and the certificates to their identity may be verified, or other
wise, to a great extent, by the recruiting and descriptive records at the Navy Department, you are
enjoined to make a thorough comparison with

enjoined to make a thorough comparison with these records, of all cases not exhibiting undoubted these records, of all cases not exhibiting undoubted evidence of authenticity. No blank vouchers, though properly signed, will

be received.

Payments to officers may be made, as heretofore, on their receipts.

No voucher on which alterations or erasures appear will be admitted as evidence, or recognised
in any way as valid.

The official character of the magistrate must be
certified, under seal, by the clerk of some court of

record.

When the agent doubts the genuineness of the claimant's signature, he will compare it with his signature on the rolls in the Fourth Auditor's Office.

If the agent shall have reason to suppose that any papers presented in support of a claim are false or fraudulent, he will send them at once the Fourth Auditor, with a statement of the case, for investigation by the proper officers of the trea-

sury.

Extracts from the laws of March 3, 1823, July 29, 1846, and February 26, 1853, are appended to these instructions for the information of claimants

nd others.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. BRODHEAD, Comptroller. J. M. BRODHEAD, Com To Albert G. Allen, Esq , Navy Agent, Washington, D. C.

Form for a person claiming as petty officer, seaman, ordinary seaman, landsman, or boy, who is not in the naval service, but who produces a certificate of discharge.

I, , do solemnly swear that I am the identical , who served by that name as a on board the United States ship , in the Pacific, on the coast of California and Mexico, from to 18, and who is named in the certificate of dischargedated 18, signed by , which is herewith presented and surrendered. I also solemnly swear that I am now years of age, am a native of , and that before my service in the vessel abovenamed, I performed my duty on board the , having been transferred from the rendezvous, where I enlisted on or about day of , 18, into the grade of , and by the name of (To be signed by claimant.)

Sworn to and subscribed before me this day of , A. D. 18. And I hereby certify that the abovenamed denonent appears to be about the age stated by him; that he is about feet inches in height; of complexion, hair, and eyes. (To be signed by authenticating officer.) , do solemnly swear that I am the

Form of Receipt of Claimant.

Received this day of , 18 , 8 , Navy Agent at Washington, D. C., the sum of dollars and cents, in full for services rendered by me on board the United , in the Pacific, on the coast of Mexico and California, in the years for which services extra pay is granted by the act of Congress entitled "An act making appropria-tions for the naval service for the year ending June (To be signed in duplicate by claimant.)

Form of Acknowledgment of Receipt.

STATE OF County of On this day of , A D. 185, before me , a in and for the county and State aforesaid, personally appeared , who signed the foregoing receipt, in duplicate, in my presence; and I certify that he is the same who claims to have served on board the United States ship the same who claims to have served on board the United States ship , in the Pa-cific, on the coast of Mexico and California, in the

(To be signed by authenticating officer.)

Form of Certificate of Identity by an Officer. Form of Certificate of Identity by an Officer.

I certify that the above receipt, in duplicate, was signed in my presence by is well known to me; and the said did affix to the original thereof his discharge as a from the United States ship, and I know him to be the identical person named in said discharge.

Dated 185.

(To be signed by the officer subjective to the content of th

(To be signed by the officer, subjoining his rank.) If the certificate of some commissioned or warrant officer cannot be obtained, the claimant will so state on outh, giving the reasons, and the affidavit of two cre-dible and disinterested witnesses will be required in-stead, as follows:

written. Before me (To be signed by the authenticating officer.)

orm I, except so as relates to his discharge, which should be stricken out. At the close of the form of oath of identity add the following:

And I further solemnly swear that I was discharged from the said ship on or about. May 13, 1

The Daily Republic

WASHINGTON: THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 28, 1853.

VOL. V.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this day of A. D. 18. And I certify that to my knowledge the statement of deponent in regard to his residence and employment is true; my knowledge of deponent being derived from fhere the magistrate will state whether from personal acquaintance, or otherwise. And I also certify that the above named deponent appears to be about the age stated by him; that he is about feet inches in height; of complexion, hair, and cyes.

hair, and eyes.
(To be signed by authenticating officer.) [Here should follow receipt and acknowledg-ment of receipt, as in form I.]

CERTIFICATE OF IDENTITY FROM A COMMISSIONE (Which will be required in ALL cases where the dis charge is lost or mislaid.)

I certify that , who signed the foregoing receipt in duplicate in my presence, is the identical who served on board the United States ship , which served in the Pacific ocean, on the coast of California and Mexico, in the years , and who was discharged from the said ship on or about is well. the said ship on or about ...
18 ; that the person of the said is well known and fully identified by me as the present

known and fully identified by me as the present claimant for extra pay.

(To be signed by a commissioned or warrant officer of the navy, subjoining his rank.)

Dated

18.

Where the discharge has been filed in any office of the Government, a copy thereof, certified by the head of such office, must be furnished, and claimant will make oath, in addition to the matter required in the last form for affidavit of claimant, that he is unable to procure such certificate from a commissioned or warrant officer of the navy, and then the evidence of two witnesses may be reand then the evidence of two witnesses may be re-ceived, as provided for when the discharge is pre-sented, omitting in the affidavit the words in re-gard to the discharge.

III. Form of certificate from a commissioned or warrant officer required for an enlisted per-son on board a vessel of the United States at the date of his application for extra pay. (In this case the oath of identity may be omit

I certify that the following receipt in duplicate

I certify that the following receipt in duplicate was signed in my presence by , whose person is well known to me; and the said did affix to the original thereof his discharge as a from the United States ship and I know him to be the identical person named in said discharge; and I further certify that the said is borne at this date as a on board of this vessel.

Dated on board the United States ship , this day of . 185 .

this day of , 185 .

(To be signed by the officer, subjoining [Here should follow the receipt of claimant as in form I.] Where a person as above has no discharge in

possession, the certifying officer will make his cer-tificate as is prescribed for officers in form II, for such purpose, adding thereto the claimant's repre-sentation as to his failure to have said certificate of discharge in his possession.

When the extra pay is due to a person deceased, it will be paid to his legal representative, made such by letters testamentary or of administration. Such letters, duly granted, or copies thereof duly authenticated by the clerk or proper officer of the probate court, or other court having jurisdiction in the case, and which granted the original letters, will be required with the duplicate receipts, the certificate of the magistrate, as in other cases, and the following cath of identity: the following oath of identity:

Form of Oath of Identity by Administrator, &c.

I, of , in the county of , depose and say that I am the identical named in the accompanying letters of administration, (or letters tostamentary, or copy of letters, &c., as the case may be,) on the estate of , deceased, and that said letters are unrevoked, and now in full force and effect; that the said was at the time of his death a legal resident of county of , and that he was the identical person who served by that name on board the United States ship on the coast of California, in the years and who died [state where he died, and whether he was in the service of the United States or not at the time of his death] on or about the day of , 18, and to whose estate extra pay is due under the provisions of the act of Congress of March 3, 1853, and for which extra pay I now apply as his legal representative.

ply as his legal representative.
(Administrator or Executor.)

STATE OF

County of

Personally appeared before me a in and for the State and county aforesaid, duly qualified to administer oaths, , who signed the foregoing deposition in my presence, and made oath to the truth of the same.

And I certify that I know the said deponent to be the administrator named in the accompanying letters of administration.

Witness my hand this day of ,

A. D. 185 .

A. D. 185 .
(Justice of the Peace, or other Magistrate.) If an executor or administrator desires to be paid

writen. Before me

(To be signed by the authenticating officer.)

II.

Rules for persons not in the naval service at the date of their application for extra pay, and who have no certificate of discharge.

Let the claimant take the oath of identity as in orm I, except so as relates to his discharge, which should be stricken out At the close of the form of sath of identity add the following:

And I further solemnly swear that I was discharged from the said ship on or about the consequence, and stopped the other necessary papers:

II.

Rules for persons not in the naval service at the form certificate of discharge.

II.

Rules for persons not in the naval service at the date of their application for extra pay, and who have no certificate of discharge.

Let the claimant take the oath of identity as in orm I, except so as relates to his discharge, which should be stricken out At the close of the form of sath of identity add the following:

And I further solemnly swear that I was discontant to the said ship on or about the other necessary papers:

II.

Rules for persons not in the naval service at the from the Navy Agent at Washington, D. C. or other than the language proper to seek by new institutions to prophet, we judge proper to seek by new institutions to provinces which compose the Ottoman empire the benefit of a good administration."

The Boylood of Great Men, with illustrations of the form of the sulpicts of the empire for Turkey: "Security to the subjects of the empire for their life, honor, and property. 2. A regular mode of taxation. 3. A uniform of the service. 4. Publicity in debates and in judicial men.

The hatti cherif thus enumerates the institutions proper for Turkey: "Security to the subjects of the empire for their life, honor, and property. 2. A regular mode of enlisting soldiers, and a regular term of service. 4. Publicity in debates and in judicial men.

the day of 18, by a regular certificate of discharge, signed by ; that I am unable to produce said discharge by reason of [here state the reason in full: if lost, give the probable time and manner of the loss; if sold or transferred, state to whom and for ushat purpose, giving the date as near as may be; if filed in any office of the Government, give the name of the office, the time when filed, and the purpose; if filed in support of a claim, specify it; if no written discharge was received, state the fact and the reason.]

And I further depose that I now reside at and am employed as (To be signed by claimant.)

Sworn to and subscribed before me this day of A. D. 18 And I certify that at the time of making such acknowledged the said power or warrant of attorney; also that I the said power or warrant of attorney; also that I

> (Justice of the Peace, or other Magistrate.) The evidence of identity will be the same as re quired when payment is made to the claimant himself, substituting "who signed the foregoing power of attorney," for "who signed the foregoing re-July 26-d3t

RED RIVER RAFT.

THE PERSON to whom the contract was awarded under former advertisements for proposals having failed to give the bond with sureties as required, proposals for the work are again invited pris

Proposals will be received until the 20th day of next September for the removal of obstructions to the navigation of Red river (Louisiana) occasioned by the raft, and for keeping the said navigation free from the same for the longest period.

The amount of these proposals united is not to exceed the sum of \$100,000.

tion algred by them that they will sign his bond as sureties as above mentioned; and also the certifi-cate of a district judge of the United States for the State in which he resides, that said securities are respectable citizens, and that he considers them worth \$10,000 over and above all their debts and . No bid will be examined unless these onditions shall be complied with.

conditions shall be complied with.

Terms of payment.

Of the sum of \$100,000 appropriated for the above object, \$50,000 shall be paid as the work of removing the raft advances, as follows—to wit: Whenever the contractor shall report that a portion of the raft has been removed, the same shall be inspected by an officer appointed by the War Department; and if it shall appear that such is the fact, the Department will pay such a proportion of the said sum of \$50,000 as the portion removed shall bear to the entire raft, provided no partial payment shall be made for less than one-tenth part of the whole work. The remaining tenth part of the whole work. The remaining \$50,000 will be paid in equal annual instalments corresponding in number with the number of years during which the contractor shall bind himself to

during which the contractor shall bind himself to keep the navigation open, of which fact the Department is to be the sole judge.

Each bid must be for the whole work—that is, for the removal of the raft, and for keeping the river open for a specified period. No separate proposals for portions of it will be considered.

The proposals will be addressed to the undersigned, marked on the envelope, "Proposals for removing Rad River Rafe".

removing Red River Raft."

The War Department reserves to itself the right of awarding the contract according to its own judgment of the most favorable bid and the most

To be inserted in the Union, Republic, and Nanati Gazette, Cincianati, Ohio; Louisville Journai, Louisville, Kentucky; St. Louis Republican, St. Louis, Missouri; Shreveport Herald, Shreveport, Louisiana; New Orleans Commercial Bulletin; New Orleans Bee; New Orleans Republican; Gazette and Democrat, Little Rock, Arkansas; Telegraph, Washington, Arkansas. Washington, Arkanses. J. J. ABERT, Colonel Corps Topographical Engineers. July 14-d20t&tawt20Sep

TRICOPBEROUS, or Medicated Compound, for beautifying, curling, preserving, restoring and strengthening the Hair, relieving diseases of the skin, curing rheumatic pains and healing external wounds. Bounded by no geographical lines, the reputation of Barry's Tricopherous pervades the Union. The saies of the article of late years have increased in a ratio that almost exceeds belief. Professor Barry, nifer a careful examination of his sales-book, finds that the number of bottles de livered to order, in quantities of from half a gross upward, during the year 1852, was within a trifle of 950,000. ROPESSOR ALEXANDER C. RA

dences of the wonderful properties of the Trico-pherous when the public have furnished such an endorsement as this. The cheapness of the article, and the explanations given of its chemical action and the explanations given of its chemical action upon the hair, the scalp, and in all cases of superficial irritation, first recommended it to the attention of the people. This was all that the inventor desired. Every bottle advertised itself. The effects of the fluid exceeded expectation. It acted like a charm. The ladies would not be without it. Country dealers in every section of the United States found they must have it; and thus was built up a wholesale trade of an extent hitherto unheard of as regards articles of this kind. The highest point has not yet been reached, and it is believed that the sales this year will be a million and a half of bottles.

Depot and manufactory, No. 137 Broadway, New York. Retail price, 25 cents a large bottle.

Liberal discount to purchasers by the quantity. Sold by all the principal merchants and druggists throughout the United States and Canads, Mexico, West Indies, Great Britain, France, &c., by throughout the United States and Canads, Mexico, West Indies, Great Britain, France, &c., by S. PARKER, Penn. avenue, And A. LAMMOND, 7th street, Washington.

TOCK IN THE CAPE LOOKOUT PAVILION COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that books for subscriptions to the capital stock of said company, chartered by an act of the General Assembly of the State of Maryland at the January session, 1853, will be opened at the Patriotic Bank, Chubb Brothers, bankers, and at the office of Messrs. Evans & Fant, in the city of Washington and District of Columbia, on Saturday the 25th instant, and will be kept opened until the 25th of July next.

WILLIAM H. DUNKINSON.

WILLIAM H. DUNKINSON, WILLIAM H. F. W. RISQUE, EDWIN ROBINSON, Commissioners.

June 27-d&clm N EW BOOKS.—The New Orleans Comic Sketch Book. Wild Jack, or the Stolen Child, and other stories, by Caroline Lee Hentz.

Krider's Sporting Anecdotes, illustrative of the habits of American game.

Baker's Elements of Mechanism, for students in

Mechanical Engineering.

Hints on the Daguerreotype—Photographic pictures, illustrated with Engravings.

THE REPUBLIC.

Correspondence of the New York Observer. Reschid Pacha, Minister of Foreign Affairs in Turkey.

FRANCE, June, 1853. The eyes of all Europe being now turned to the Ottoman empire, your readers will be interested to know something of the illustrious man who occupies at Constantinople the high post of Minister of Foreign Affairs. He is not an ordinary Mussulman. He has studied carefully the opinions, sciences, and customs of Christian antions, and even speaks with facility the French lan-guage. Though a disciple of Mahomet, and a rigid observer of the precepts of the Koran, he has only one wife—renouncing thus voluntarily polyg-amy, aware of its sad influence upon his country and race. He has acted the part of reformer among the Turks; and if he has not succeeded in his plans, the fault is less imputable to him than to the ignorance and fanaticism of the majority of Mussulmans. What can an individual do, howto the ignorance and fanaticism of the majority of Mussulmans. What can an individual do, however intelligent and resolute, when he encounters a host of corrupt, degraded beings, interested to maintain old abuses? Reschid's generous enterprise did not, however, wholly fail; the seeds of civilization have been deposited in the East; and God alone knows if this unhappy nation will not yet be called, by embracing the faith of the Gospel to glorious destinies. pel, to glorious destinies.

exceed the sum of \$100,000.

Each bidder will propose to remove said raft, (thoroughly,) and to keep the navigation free from obstruction thereby for a specified period; specifying in his bid the time in which he proposes to complete the removal of the raft. from obstruction thereby for a specified period; specifying in his bid the time in which he proposes to complete the removal of the raft, the said time not to be later than the lat day of June, 1855; and also the number of years, counting from said removal, during which time he binds himself to keep the said navigation free from raft obstruction.

The contractor will be required to give his bond for \$20,000, with two good sureties, each for the sum of \$10,000, conditioned for the faithful execution of the contract. Each bidder will transmit, at the same time with his proposals, the names of the persons whom he offers as sureties, and a declaration signed by them that they will sign his bond as sureties as above mentioned; and also the certification of significant to the daughters, she devoted herself to the education of young Reschid, her eldest son. She taught him all that a Mussulman could learn, and this fact is worthy of being noted. For many Turkish officers, even the highest, often lack the common-set instruction. They are boatmen, porters, slaves, who by the Sultan's whims become all at once admirals, army generals, provincial governors; and mire explains, in part at least, why the affairs of the Ottoman empire are so badly managed. But it was not so with Reschid. His studies qualified him to fill the highest offices of State before he was called to them.

Having finished his education, Reschid became two daughters, she devoted herself to the educa-tion of young Reschid, her eldest son. She taught him all that a Mussulman could learn, and this fact is worthy of being noted. For many Tarkish

Having finished his education, Reschid becam private accretary of the famous Ali Pacha, who had been successively grand vizier, commander of the expedition against the Greeks, and governor of the Morea. He was initiated by his tector in the art of war and of government. Ali Pacha fell into disgrace, owing to his military operations, and Reschid Bey (the title he then bore) was attached to the ministry of foreign affairs, as secretary of old Pertew Pacha. This was between the years 1827 and 1834; the period when the Sultan Mahmoud tried to introduce some reforms into his empire, after having destroyed the formidable body of Janissaries. This sultan was formidable body of Janissaries. This sultan was well-meaning, but not intelligent. Eager for in-novations, he shed torrents of blood whenever he met any resistance; and having but an imperfect idea of European civilization, he fancied that in copying our soldier's uniform, or in ordering Mussulmans to shave the beard, he would change the face of the East. Vain attempts, which voked the anger of the old Turks, without pro ducing any solid reform! Reschid Bey was then old enough, nor influential enough, to be heard in the councils of the Sublime Porte; he confined himself to study the steps to be taken by his countrymen in order to share in European civ

ilization. In 1834 he was sent as regular ambassador to London and to Paris, and passed there several years; an important mission, which developed his brilliant natural qualities. Reschid Pacha examined every thing that would serve for his future use. He visited eminent political men, studied the civil laws, observed the manners and customs, and did not forget the public amusements. His character was admirable and frank; he received

verywhere the most cordial reception.

His friend Pertew Pacha having been appointed grand-vizier, Reschid was called from Paris to occupy the post of Minister of Foreign Affairs. He hastened to accept the invitation; but how uncertain are political offices at Constantinople! On e frontiers of the Ottoman empire

upward, during the year 1852, was within a trifle of 950,000.

It is unnecessary to present at length the evidences of the wonderful properties of the Tricopherous when the public have furnished such an analysis of the words and on learning the said execution of his ex-vizier, he shed tears, though too late, over his folly.

Reschid profited by these good dispositions to experious when the public have furnished such an analysis of the said tears. pet from court the enemies of Pertew Facha, and became the prime minister of the empire. "His administration," says the author of a Journey in the East, "was marked by judicious reforms. To him is owing the creation of two councils which made the action of the government regular. He made the action of the government log, designed instituted also a council of public utility, designed instituted also a council of public utility. to prepare plans of administration. But these honorable efforts raised up against him many ene-mies. The Turks accused him of overthrowing the law of Mahomet, and the Russians were un easy to see so capable a man at the head of the empire. Reschid felt that the ground was giving way under his feet, and he anticipated his fall by resuming the title of 'Ambassador in the West' ''.

The Sultan Mahmoud dying in 1839, Reschid
Pacha returned immediately to Constantinople, to pay his respects to the young sovereign, Abdul Medjid. He met from him with a very kind re-Medjid. He met from him with a very kind re-ception, and both of them united in composing the famous hatti cherif, or imperial decree, of Gul-Hane. This was a sort of constitution, designed to estab-lish in the Ottoman States a regular government. Reschid Pacha had conceived this idea while re-siding in France and England, and found in Abdul Medjid a master disposed to admit all useful

The hatti cherif was issued the 3d November The hatti cherif was issued the 3d November, 1839, in a vast plain near the seraglio, amidst great pomp. The representatives of all the European powers, the Prince de Jouville and his staff, the ministers of the empire, the pachas of provinces, army generals, the chief ulemas and Mahometan priests, the patriarchs of all Christian communions, a delegation of Armenian bankers, and an immense crowd of people were present. After the young Sultan had taken his place upon a high seat. Reschid Pacha mounted a platform to do for us, has already been done for the vine-

country.

Of this important document a brief analysis is sufficient. The preamble states various causes of the impoverishment and feeble state of the Mussulman monarchy. "In consequence," adds the Sultan through his minister, "confiding in the aid of the Most High, resting on the precepts of the prophet, we judge proper to seek by new institution to procure for the provinces which compose the Ottoman empire the benefit of a good administration."

Our salt prospects are now looking very promising, and should our present beautiful weather continue for the season, we may rake two millions of bushels, and the quality of salt so far is, I we can the done in France can be done elsewhere. If we can done in France can be done elsewhere. If we can the done in France can be done elsewhere. If we can the done in France can be done in France can be done elsewhere. If we can the done of the Sth instant, contains the following:

"Our salt prospects are now looking very promising, and should our present beautiful weather continue for the season, we may rake two millions of bushels, and the quality of salt so far is, I we can the done in France can be done elsewhere. If we can the done in France can be done elsewhere. If we can done in France can be done elsewhere. If we can the done in France can be done elsewhere. If we can done in France can be done elsewhere. If we can the done in France can be done and the train of thunder showers. What has been missing, and should our present beautiful weather continue for the season, we may rake two millions of bushels, and the quality of salt so far is, I we can the done of the Sth instant, contains the following:

"Our salt prospects are now looking very promising, and should our present beautiful weather continue for the season, we may rake two millions of bushels, and the quality of salt so far is, I we can the continue for the season, we may rake two millions of bushels, and the quality of salt so far is, I we can the continue for the season, we may rake two millions of the state o

No 20.

trials." "These concessions," says the imperia ruler, "extend to all our subjects, of whatever religion they may be. Perfect security is allowed by us to the inhabitants of the empire. May those who act contrary to this law be the object of divine malediction, and deprived of every kind of happiness."

happiness."
Reschid Pacha used every effort to realize the Reschid Pacha used every effort to realize the promises of the hatti cherif of Gul-Hane. He changed the system of public taxes, organized municipal councils without distinction of religion or of race, composed a penal code to render equal justice to all, and put down the highest personages when they violated the laws. By his sound and won the heart of the generous young Sultan. But Reschid's influence in the councils of the Divan did not last but two years. It was not an easy thing to reform an inveterate system of extortion, pillage, and cruelty, in which almost all the government officers shared. Still less was it easy to appease the irritation and fanaticism of ignorant Turks, who believed they saw in every change the ruin of the Mahometan law. Against Reschid Pacha were leagued all the corrupt officeholders, all the discontented muftis and ulemas, and the friends of old abuses; and this conspiracy being upheld by Russia, the noble minister was deposed in March, 1841.

He returned to Paris, and continued his investigations into western civilization while fulfilling the duties of ambassador. He had frequent interviews with Louis Philippe's councillors. His aim was to foster the alliance between England and

and the friends of old abuses; and this conspiracy being upheld by Russia, the noble minister was deposed in March, 1841.

He returned to Paris, and continued his inves-tigations into western civilization while fulfilling the duties of ambassador. He had frequent inter-views with Louis Philippe's councillors. His aim was to foster the alliance between England and France, in order to protect his country against the ambition of the Muscovite Czar. He showed, in his intercourse with political men of christen-dom, a remarkable knowledge of business, a sound reasoning, sincere love of justice, and an integrity which secured for him the esteem and confidence

Abdul Medjid's appointment of Reschid Pacha as Minister of Foreign Affairs, is an an act of re-sistance to the cabinet of St. Petersburgh, and the plainest proof that the Sultan is determined to maintain his rights attacked in the arrogant notes of Prince Menschikoff. Mo Mussulman, indeed, is more capable than Reschid of discovering Nich-olas's secret thoughts, of detecting his ambitious olas secret thoughts, of detecting his ambitious schemes, of negotiating with the European powers. The Greek Christians are gratified to see this statesman again at the head of the Divan. They know that his intentions are good towards them, and that he is true to his promises. Time will show if he is strong enough to perform the difficult task

difficult task. Reschid Pacha is a man of medium height and robust frame. His face is dark, with regular features; he wears a short beard, which distinguishes him from the Orientals. His nose is aquiline; his eyes are black and brilliant. His whole physiognomy and attitude exhibit that reserve, that dignified calmness, which characterizes the Turkish race. He speaks little. His manners are simple; he usually wears none of his manners are simple; he usually wears none of his many decorations. In the bosom of his family he is kind, affectionate, readily joining in his children's sports. Reschid Pacha is a favorable specimen of the Ottoman character:

THE CHINESE IN CALIFORNIA.-A letter from San Francisco, published in the New York Journal of Commerce, says:

"A suit is now pending in one of our courts, brought by a company of Chinamen, against one of their leaders, for the recovery of a large sum of money deposited by them in the hands of the defendant for safe keeping—he holding the office of treasurer, &c., to the company. There are no less than seven thousand names appended to the instrument, as plaintiffs, all written in Chinese characters, and then translated into English. It is quite a formidable document, the expenses at-tending which must be truly enormous. There are four companies of Chinese in California, where all flock on landing from the ships, each going to their own company province—as from East, West, North, or South. The companies are formed for their mutual comfort and protection. They also have courts of judicature of their own, for the &c., which crimes are constantly occurring among themselves, and which are not known to outside themselves, and which are not known to outside "barbarians." Hence has arisen the suit referred ganization, which is conducted much after the

manner of the inquisition. The officers of these companies have the charge of their poor. The sick and destitute also resort to them, and by them Reschid found there the dead body of his protector! This sad example of the frightful abuses of despotism deeply impressed his mind, and he proceeded reluctantly to Constantinople, doubtful of his own fate.

The Sultan Mahmoud had no recollection of the order he had signed in a fit of intoxication; and on learning the sad execution of his overwire.

Another Terrible Hall-Storm in the Jer seys.—The Sussex Register of Saturday, 16th instant, has a detailed account of a tremendous hail-storm in that vicinity, exceeding in violence even the one which swept over this part of the country a few weeks since. The Register says:

"The hail-stones, which varied in bulk from the size of peas and hickory nuts to the dimensions of

hens' eggs, fell thick and fast, and were assisted in the work of destruction by the fierce tornado which whirled them through the air. Fences were blown down, trees uprooted, the growing crops of corn, oats, buckwheat, &c., were cut to pieces, and swept away like chaff. Hundreds of acres of corn and oats were utterly destroyed. The window glass of every house within the area of the storm was for the most part demolished, many of the roofs damaged, and other injuries in-flicted. Poultry, birds, rabbits, &c., were killed by the pitiless peltings of the hail; and, strange and incredible as it may seem, we learn that two cows, exposed to the storm, fell victims to the icy volleys which they encountered. By this visitation a large scope of fertile land was stripped as completely of its thrifty burden as if a hostile completely of its unfitty burden as it a hossine army had passed over it, pulling up by the roots the corn, oats, &c., and trampling the waving fields of grass into the earth. Saturday, the 16th day of July, 1853, will be remembered as the most directors groups in our bistory." disastrous epoch in our history.'

After the young Sultan had taken his place upon a high seat, Reschid Pacha mounted a platform prepared for the purpose, and with a loud voice read the decree for the reorganization of the country.

Tork as misuated as a glass date with seating 10 for a grant and the seating 10 for a grant and 10

of the long railway passenger cars is stated to be on an average about \$2,000. There are in the United States upwards of eighty private car man-ufactories, exclusive of those railways which make and repair all for their own use; and it is calculated that a capital of \$6,000,000 is invested in this branch of industry, producing about \$17,000,000 annually; and employing about six thousand

This journal has been enlarged, and is printed on paper of a superior quality. It is not a mere compilation from the Darry Regenerate, but a well conducted literary, political, and miscellaneous periodical, embracing in its contents a summary of the News of the Week, carefully condensed; Reviews of Passing Events; Tales, Sketches, Essys, Poetry, &c., &c. It is our determination to render it an agreeable and instructive newspaper, alike worthy the patronage of every family, and appropriate for the perusal of every reader.

TERMS: TERMS:

Two Dollars per annum, payable invariably in advance.

GIDEON & CO. Washington, D. C.

Complimentary Correspondence. The following correspondence between the mer-chants and others of New York, and Lieutenant MAURY, of the National Observatory, in this city, appears in the New York papers:

DEAR SIR: During your engagement at Washington, as superintendent of the National Obser-

enjoy the gratitude of your countrymen.
We are, with great respect. your obedient

WALTER R. JONES. A. A. Low. A. A. Low, E. K. Collins, C. M. Wolcott, E. E. Morgan, Jos. W. Alsop, WM. H. ASPINWALL, EDWIN BARTLETT, ROBT. B. MINTURN, SIDNEY BROOKS. HENRY GRINNELL.

T. TILESTON.

NATIONAL OBSERVATORY, WASHINGTON, July 14, 1853,

Gentlemen: I have the pleasure to receive the gifts borne and presented by Captain Morgan, in the name of merchants, underwriters, shipmas-

in the name of merchants, underwriters, shipmasters, and others engaged in foreign trade.

I am at a loss for expression, and hope therefore, gentlemen of the committee, you will do me the favor to convey in suitable terms my acknowledgements for this handsome present.

In making known the considerations which moved the donors so to distinguish me with honor and lavishing kindness, you have been pleased in your letter to speak of me and my labors in very high terms; and when I recollect the men by high terms; and when I recollect the men by whom and in whose names these things are said

whom and in whose names these things are said, I perceive in your words something that is more precious than silver or gold. There is virtue, gentlemen, in the "well done" of such men. The merchants, underwriters, shipmasters, and others for whom you speak, are the men by the aid of whose enterprise, energy, and skill New York has become the commercial emporium of the continent; and the mercantile marine of our councontinent; and the mercantile marine of our country the admiration of the world.

The approbation, therefore, of such men concerning the value of my labors—and as to which they are the best of judges—not only cheers and encourages me to renewed efforts, but it strengthens my hands for good. I thank you, gentlemen, for this help, I thank you for me and mine; I thank you in the name of my brother officers and co-laborers in this work of catechising the sea and

co-laborers in this work of catechising the sea and the air for information that is useful to man. feel that you have enlarged for us the privilege of loing good. If an important result has been elicited now and If an important result has been elected to their then, it is to their patient, persevering, toilsome labor that I am indebted for it. They do the work, while I, like the priest of old, with his oracle, merely stand between the public and them

o give form and expression to the truths they

elicit.

Reciprocating your kind wishes for health and happiness, I have the honor, gentlemen, to be Your very much obliged friend and servant,

M. F. MAURY, Lieut, U. S. N.

To Messrs. Walter R. Jones, William H. Aspinwall, Edwin Bartlett, Robert B. Minturn, Sidney Brooks, George Griswold, T. Tileston, E. K. Collins, A. A. Low, C. M. Wolcott, E. E. Morgan, J. W. Alsop, Henry Grinnell. Morgan, J. W. Alsop, Henry G

Assignment of Land Warrants .- The St. Joseph Cycle contains the following letter from John Wilson, Commissioner of the General Land Office, to B. M. Hughes, of that city. It is in answer to inquiries made in regard to the assignment of land warrants:

GENERAL LAND OFFICE, June 3, 1853. Sin: In answer to your letter of the 18th, relative to the assignment of a warrant issued to a soldier who died after the issue of it. I have to soldier who died after the issue of it, I have to state that warrants issued under act of February, 1847, may be sold by an administrator for debts contracted by the warrantee after the issue of his warrant, when he shall have received an order from the probate court to do so, which order, with a schedule of such debts, must accompany the warrant.
As warrants issued under acts of 1850 and 1852

are not affected by, or charged with, or subject to, the payment of a debt or claim incurred by the warrantee, an assignment thereof cannot be rewarrantee, an assignment thereof cannot be recognised under any circumstances by this office.
(See sec. 4th, act 1850.)

An executor can only assign a warrant when
directed so to do by the last will and testament of

the warrantee, when a copy of the will, properly

directed so to do by the last will all desadrent of the warrantee, when a copy of the will, properly certified by the probate court, with the seal of said court affixed, must accompany the warrant. In either case the proof of time of death of warrantee, &c., must be furnished. (See enclosed circular of March 21, 1852.)

When the warrantee dies intestate after the issue of his warrant, it becomes the property of his heirs-at-law, (under all the laws, except under the act of 1847, where debts exist contracted after the issue of the warrant, and the want of other means renders its sale necessary for their discharge,) who must unite in the assignment; and where either of said heirs are minor, their interest can only be assigned by their guardian, who will unite with the adults in the assignment after he shall have obtained an order of court to dispose thereof. A certified copy of such order, with the seal of the court attached, must in such case accompany the warrant. warrant.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN WILSON, Commissioner.

To B. M. HUGHES, esq., St. Joseph Missouri.

SALT .- A letter from Inagua, Bahama Islands, of the 8th instant, contains the following:

in the manto the United States.—The venerable John sinclair, Archdeacon of Middlesex, has been appointed by the English Bishops to return the recent visit of the American Episcopalian clergyusand States. States